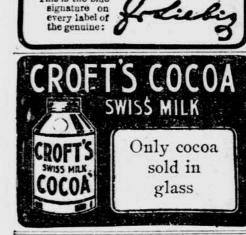


Children pass their cups for more of Liebig Company's Extract of Beef It's as good for everybody as for the



WEAR HEALTHFUL HOSIERY.

Stockings Should Never Be Worn Unless Thoroughly Washed.

From the Baltimore Sun. Common sense will certainly decide that plain stockings are far more appropriate than openwork ones at this season of the pers there are too many fascinating designs for women to abandon the openwork pattern altogether. To a great extent, however, embroidery is taking the place of ered from the toe nearly to the knee in all manner of ways. Flowers, birds, butter-flies, grapes and cherries appear; in fact, everything that is decorative finds a place on the new hosiery. Nor has the stocking with insertions of lace been relegated to the limbo of things forgotten.

No matter how pretty a stocking looks, it should never be worn until it has been thoroughly washed. This may seem over particular to many, but the dye used to color some hosiery contains a certain element that is poisonous to some persons, and entering the skin through a slight abrasion will frequently cause serious trouble. Red stockings are the most likely to

Another thing to guard against is the stocking that is too short. One of the greatest causes of bunions is the stocking that does not give the toes sufficient room. Light as the pressure is, it is yet so steady as to cause this painful condition of the joints. After putting the stocking on it should be pulled out from the toes to give them greater freedom and incidentally pre-vent the stockings from wearing out. A stocking should not be too long, how-ver. If it is it will surely wrinkle and

cause the foot to hister. A good plan is to have the stocking half an inch longer than the foot measurement, this length being sufficient to give the foot perfect free-dom and yet run no risk of hurting it in any way.

To Make Stones Grow.

From the Municipal Journal and Engineer, The fact that many natural stones swell slightly when passing from a dry to a wet condition at the same temperature, and shrink correspondingly when the process is reversed, has also been recognized in numerous tests at the Watertown arsenal. In the report for 1800 it is stated that a very decided swelling of the stones was observed in most cases after soaking them for a time in water, and that this effect seemed to increase as the temperature rose

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45 EUROPE AND AMERICA



It is universally acknowledged, even by the most loyal Americans, that the American child, sui generis, is the most forward and ill-mannered in the world. Very naturally this reflects upon the mother, who is chiefly responsible for the earliest training of the young. By the time a child gets to school the first indelible impressions have been made and the "twig inclined." After teachings, grace, inherited good traits and personal pride may prevail in the end to make good men and women out of exceedingly disagreeable children; but this means a tremendous waste of energy and a serious drawback to the future reputation of the child, for old neighbors and friends never forget that so and so "was a most dreadful and disagreeable child." The greatest offenders in forwardness are not the children of the country, not so much the children of the middle or far west, not the children of the poorer classes, nor yet as a rule the children of the genuine American aristocracy, but the children of the hustling hustling middle classes. bustling middle classes or the noveau riche n our great cities. The cause is not far to seek. It is too much freedom, and the fact that they have neither learned obedience at their mother's knee nor over it.

The child still in the cradle often understands how to manage its mother better than the mother does the child. They are wise little being's, and though they shed no tears until three or four months old, they soon comprehend that a free exercise of their lusty lungs is pretty apt to bring the mother to terms, and the mischief is sown.

As the little tyrant grows older, its will uncurbed, the natural development is a fine disregard of the rights of others. In the street, in public conveyances, over the bar-gain counter, in shops, in all places of amusement there is the same conspicuous elf-assertiveness, a pronounced sense of the ego and determination to get the best for oneself, no matter at what cost or in-

convenience to others. The creation of good manners must begin in childhood. Not exterior polish alone, but the natural expression of the fundamental principles to be found in the golden rule. To the mother belongs the honor or shame reflected by the actions of her offspring.

If we would have manly men, womanly women, good-mannered, true and honest, the lessons we would inculcate must be practiced as well as preached. If constant courtesy is practiced in the home circle the child of such environment may be trusted to go anywhere with the assurance that

it will not disgrace its parents.

For Pure Foods.—In the annual convention of the National Consumers' League, o be held in Philadelphia March 7, it is hoped that the pure food question will form ne of the chief themes of discussion. The questions taken up in the attempt to seure co-operation among the different elements now agitating for pure food would include not only the freedom of prepared food from adulteration, but the cleanliness of its preparation, as well as the obedience of the manufacturers to the laws regarding

In no one thing is there a greater violation of the laws of purity and cleanliness than in the matter of spices as ordinarily sold. There may be certain things that can be bought at grocery bargain sales and prove all right. But spices and herbs do not belong to this class. "People don't know the difference," said the buyer of one of the largest grocery houses the other day when placing his order with a spice firm for the siftings of dust and dirt thrown out by it in preparing seasoning herbs, hand picked and cleansed, for its best trade. It is penny wise and pound foolish to attempt to economize on inferior and dirty food products. If every housewife would set her face resolutely against purchasing anything not prepared in full accord with the pure food laws and properly certified thereto, there would soon be an year for street wear, whether with boots elimination of doctored and impure foods, with slip- that are instrumental in bringing on all Look Out for Antiseptics.-In a recent

talk by Dr. H. W. Wiley, chief chemist of the Department of Agriculture, before the students of City College, New York, their openwork, and one sees stockings embroid- attention was called to the pernicious use of the preservative now in general use. "These antiseptics," he said, "all have the power of paralyzing fermentation in food, and when added in sufficient quantities to do so inhibit the digestion of food. This in itself is not so bad, but experiments have shown that 80 per cent of the borax, for instance, taken into the system has to be excreted by those already overworked organs, the kidneys, with the result that kidney disease is on the increase not only here but in other countries. The fact of the matter is that there is no need of employing pernicious preservatives, for there are other methods of preserving wholly unobjectionable. There is desiccation, there is anning, there is cold storage.

A Word of Warning -A word of warning is also given to all those who do not wish to invite "copper-plated intestines." The high-colored beans and peas that the French put up in glass bottles that look so attractive gain their exquisite hue from sulphate of copper, commonly known blue vitriol. The most poisonous of all the adulterants on the market are those used for coloring and cheapening confectionery and liquors.

A Good Dish for a Cold Night's Supper .-Winter long drawn out, creates a demand for dishes suited to frosty days. Here is one that is not generally known, but de-serves to be. Select nice tart apples uniform in size, wash and wipe them, core, leaving a good-sized opening in the apple, Stuff this with sausage or chopped ham, seasoned with pepper and a suspicion of mace or nutmeg, letting the filling heap up a little on top of the apple. Put the apples in a deep baking tin, add hot water to prevent the apples getting too dry and bake in a rather slow oven until soft, but not broken. Have ready some crispy slices of toast cut round or made from a French loaf, arrange on a platter, set an apple in the center of each slice, pour the juice remaining in the pan over them and serve

Broiled Pigs' Feet.-These are another delicacy for winter's breakfast, luncheon or In the large markets they may be purchased boiled and ready for broiling. In the country or suburban towns it may be necessary to attend to preliminaries at home. In this case it is wise to prepare a dezen or so, and put them in pickle to use as needed. For an ordinary-sized family three makes a good number for breakfast Take a dozen of the feet, scrape and clean thoroughly, then soak for three hours in cold water and scrub again. Place in a cold water and scrub again. Place in a cold water and scrub again. cold water and scrub again. Place in a arge kettle with two tablespoonfuls of salt and water to cover and simmer gently for four hours or until tender. Cool in the iquor in which they were cooked. When old pack in a large stone crock with a good pickle. To two quarts of cider vinegar allow one quart of the liquor in which the feet were cooked, a dozen cloves, a teaspoonful of mustard and a dozen peppercorns. Scald. Put a layer of the feet in the jar, and over them place a few silzes of onion. More pigs, feet and more onion. of onion. More pigs' feet and more onion When all the feet are in cover with the hot pickle and set away to cool. Leave several days before using. When ready to broil, wipe the feet dry, split down the middle. season with salt and pepper, roll in olive oil or melted butter, then in bread or cracker crumbs, and broil for four minutes on each side. Serve with sauce piquante or on pieces of toast with a quarter cup of maitre d'hotel butter spread over them. Still another way of preparing them is to dlp in frying batter, then fry in butter instead of broiling, and serve with mustard er

One of the easiest as well as nicest ways of cooking bacon or sausage is in the oven. For the sausage put half a dozen of the link sausages on a baking tin, separated by as many slices of bread cut the same height. Add a cup of rich brown sauce and Add a cup of rich brown sauce and a few mushrooms, if desired, though these are not at all necessary, and bake twelve minutes. Serve with the sauce, with a little minced parsley sprinkled over the sau-

For the bacon arrange the rashers cut thin and evenly, so that the fat of one leans against the lean of the next, so alternating until all are in place. Then cook until crispy but not at all blackened.

Hairdressing in Japan. Hairdressing in the Japanese empire is quite a fine art, and there a pretty woman will not grudge a whole day spent in front of her mirror while her attendant applies the inaugural ceremony. The difference HIGHEST AWARDS IN coiffure, in which there must not be a hair out of place. The picturesque curls and checked portico midway between the two the pomade so necessary for her elaborate was split by swearing in Monroe upon an coiffure, in which there must not be a hair out of place. The picturesque curls and fluffiness admired by western women would not for a moment be tolerated by her, and her abundant tresses cannot be too smooth.

elevated portico midway between the two chambers. His second inauguration was held, however, in the hall of the House, where the Marine Band enlivened the scene. Quincy Adams was also sworn in in the levated portico midway between the two chambers. His second inauguration was held, however, in the hall of the House, where the Marine Band enlivened the scene. Quincy Adams was also sworn in in the levated portico midway between the two chambers. His second inauguration was held, however, in the hall of the House, where the Marine Band enlivened the scene. Quincy Adams was also sworn in in the local portice midway between the two chambers. His second inauguration was held, however, in the hall of the House, where the Marine Band enlivened the scene. Then it was home and bath; after an hour or so spent in

OTHER "FOURTHS"

How the Day Was Chosen for Inauguration.

INTERESTING FACTS

INDUCTING THE VARIOUS PRESI-DENTS INTO OFFICE.

How Washington Was Sworn in-Cleveland Took Part in Four Parades-Elaborate Pageants.

(Copyright, 1905, by John Elfreth Watkins.)

Written for The Evening Star. It simply happened that the "first Wednesday in March," prescribed as the time for "commencing proceedings" under the newly made Constitution, fell upon March 4. March 4 has stuck in the nation's craw ever since, and even the most skilled legislative surgeons feel timid about conducting an operation for removal. Its inclemency has caused the death of one President, and, doubtless, of thousands of inaugural participants. Boreas almost invariably stores up his most reprehensible behavior for that date.

The ship of state was launched on March 4, 1789, but there was no navigator at the helm until April 30. Congress could not count a quorum at its first meeting, and adjournments were necessary from day to day until April 6, in spite of repeated and urgent calls to Practically all of our legislators of that day were farmers, loath to leave their estates until the spring seed was sown. On the day of the first quorum the electoral vote was counted. Washington and Adams being declared elected. Committees were thereupon sent to look them up at their homes, where they had remained. Adams appeared on April 20 and took the vice presidential chair in Old Federal Hall, New York, then the national capital. Adjournments continued from day to day until the 25th, when the houses learned that the first President had received notice of his election and had agreed to attend at any appointed time. It was found that preparations could not be made before Thursday, April 30, and it was ordered that the father of his country be then received by both houses, in the Senate chamber.

Marched to Church.

Washington, after being conveyed over the Hudson in a barge, was "received with acclamation." On April 29 Congress had resolved "to attend the installation of the President of the United States at 12 o'clock tomorrow in the Senate room, and afterward to attend him to divine service at St. Paul's Church." Washington was staying at Governor Clinton's residence, on Cherry street, where a carriage was drawn up shortly before noon. In it he seated himself, accompanied by Colonel Humphreys, his aid-de-camp, and Tobias Lear, his pri-vate secretary. He was escorted to Federal Hall by a civic procession and a body of regular troops—for the volunteers who had helped free their country had returned to their farms. "To the end that the oath of office may be administered in the most public manner," Vice Preside..t Adams conducted General Washington to the "outer gallery," after a formal reception by both houses, which had appointed special in-augural committees, just as is done in present times. Six army officials and a civilian served as assistants to these committees. Chancellor Livingstone adminis-tered the oath in the presence of multitudes lining the streets outside, and a crier made proclamation: "Long live George Washington, President of the United States!" President Washington returned to the Senate chamber and delivered his inaugural address. Shortly afterward the whole assemblage accompanied the President to St. Paul's Church, where prayers were read by Bishop Provost. The day was given up to rejoicings, and at night there was a brilliant display of fireworks.

Thus was the first inaugural conducted by Congress, which now proposes to engineer all future ceremonies of the kind, taking the responsibility and expense from the shoulders of District of Columbia citizens, who for many years have had to conduct a subscription ball and enter generally into the show business in order to pay the necessary bills.

First "Fourth" Serene.

For his second inauguration Washington was driven from his house, the Morris mansion, Philadelphia, to Independence Hall, in a coach and six. "Two gentlemen with wands" opened the way to the Senate chamber. The oath was administered by Judge William Cushing of the Supreme Court, "in the presence of an immense concourse of his fellow citizens, members of both houses of the United States legislature and several foreign ministers, consuls, &c." There was also a large assemblage of ladies in the Senate on this occa-

On this first 4th of March inaugural the weather "was extremely serene, for,"-said a newspaper of the day following-"Providence has always smiled on the day of this man." Washington made an inaugural address of but a few words. Three hearty cheers were given as he left the hall. Four years later the ceremony took place in the House of Representatives, Philadelphia, rather than the Senate chamber.
John Adams, the new President, occupied
the Speaker's chair. Vice President Jefferson, Gen. Washington, the retiring President, and the secretary of the Senate were
seated on his right, the Speaker and clerk
of the House or his left, and the Sunrame of the House on his left, and the Supreme Court at a table in the center. The diplomatic corps, heads of the departments and Gen. Wilkenson, commander-in-chief of the army, were also present, and some ladies occupied seats on the floor. in the evening

Capitol, hitched his horse to a fence paling and walked into the Senate unattended should be tucked away with that of George Washington and his hatchet. The newspapers of the time repudiate it in dctail. Jefferson's was the first inauguration held in Washington. He was met at the door of Conrad & Munn's tavern, on New Jersey avenue near the Capitol, by a militia company of artillery, and a procession of citizens, which escorted him to the Capitol, whither he went afoot, and where a salute of artillery was given him. The horseback story was a canard invented by one John Davis, an Englishman, who injected it into a book of American travels. To give his story the color of truth he stated that he was an eye-witness to the incident, though it was afterward proved that he was not in Washington at that date. The floor of the Senate chamber, in which Jefferson took his oath, is now that of the law library of the Capitol. Later he was escorted back to his lodgings, athough the "President's Palace" was at his disposal. At night there was a general illumination. Adams, the retiring President, was conspicuous by his absence. At surrise he had departed for his home in Massachusetts. Various reasons have been advanced for this action, but chagrin over his failure to receive a second election was generally accepted. At Jefferson's second induction into office the employes of the Washington navy yard turned out in procession. The ceremony was transferred to the

House of Representatives when Madison came in. He left his nouse on H street under military escort. Emerging from the Capitol after the ceremonies, he passed to his carriage between lines of militia. The first inaugural ball was held in the evening at Long's Hotel.

Monroe Inaugural Squabble. When Monroe was to be ushered into office there arose a controversy as to which house of Congress should have charge of

House, but Jackson was the first President to take the oath upon the eastern portico, just completed when he succeeded. The day of his second-inaugural was so cold, however, that the House had again to be resorted to. All subsequent oath-takings have, however, been upon the great portico "I never saw such a crowd here before.

Persons have come five hundred miles to
see the general," said Webster, speaking of
Jackson's first inaugural. Burvivors of the revolution called upon Jackson at Gadsby's Hotel before he left for the Capitol. He Hotel before he left for the Capitol. He rode alone in an open carriage, accompanied by his suite, the marshal of the District of Columbia and the "Immortals of Washington." An uproarious crowd followed him to the White House, where he had prepared a generous spread for all comers. The mansion was well nigh wrecked by the multitude, and much of the carriets, drangings and upholistery on the carpets, draperies and upholstery on the first floor was ruined. The second inauguration of Jackson was a quieter affair.

Van Buren rode to the Capitol with Jackson, the retiring President, in a phaeton built of wood from the frigate Constitution, presented to "Old Hickory" by the democracy of New York. They were preceded by a splendid escort of cavalry and infantry. Van Buren permitted Jackson to continue in the White House until his departure, a few days later to the "Hermit continue in the white House until his de-parture, a few days later, to the "Hermi-tage," in Tennessee. In the evening there was a grand ball in what is now Kernan's

First Big Inaugural.

The first inaugural program arranged on a scale in any way comparable with those of the present times was that of the first Harrison, in 1841. The preceding campaign had been one of unprecedented bitterness and had given birth to many political clubs. Fully 75,000 people were present. The Baltimore whigs gave Harrison a coach to carry him in the procession, but he preferred to ride on horseback. Floats in the form of log cabins, veterans who had fought under "Old Tippecanoe," members of the convention which had nominated him and many organizations formed part of the parade. Harrison attended three inaugural balls in the evening, after holding a public reception in the afternoon. Three inaugural balls were again held when Polk came inat the National Theater, Carusi's saloon and the Washington assembly room. In-clement weather detracted from the brilliancy of the parade on that day and re-sulted in Harrison's death a few weeks

The Taylor inaugural was a big affair. One hundred marshals of the parade divisions paid their respects to the general at 9 in the morning. With a large military escort he rode to the Capitol behind four gray horses. He stopped on the way for Polk, the retiring President, at Irving's Hotel, where the latter had repaired from the White House. About 20,000 people listened to his inaugural address. In the evening military and civic balls were held t three places. Pierce rode to his oathaking in a barouche presented by Boston friends. The attendance at his inaugura-tion was doubled at that of Buchanan. For the inaugural ball a large temporary hall was constructed on Judiciary Square. President Buchanan and ex-President Pierce joined in the festivity, a supper being held

Sharpshooters Guard Lincoln.

Lincoln left Springfield as early as February 11, when he started his journey to Washington to receive the oath of office. 'I leave, not knowing when or whether ever I may return, with a task before me greater than that which rested upon Washington," were his parting words to his felow-townsmen. He arrived in Washington February 23. So great was the feeling in the country at that time that it was thought best by the authorities to post, upon he roofs of buildings along the route of the procession to and from the Capitol, sharp-shooters provided with forty rounds of ball cartridges each and kept in their places all day. The program for the procession was arranged by Generals Scott, Sumner and Stone. Buchanan, the retiring President. as well as Senators Baker and Pierce, were seated in the same carriage with Lincoln. They were headed by a bodyguard of cav-alry, infantry and riflemen. Upon a platform erected on the east portico of the Capitol President Lincoln read his inaugural address in the presence of 30,000 people. Stephen A. Douglas, his rival for the presidency, held Lincoln's hat during the ceremonies. Chief Justice Taney adminis-tered the oath of office. The inaugural ball was again given in a temporary building in Judiciary Square. Lincoln was given the oath the second time by Chief Justice Chase and the inaugural ball was held in the model room of the patent office, this being the first occasion when a federal building was utilized for the pur-

Grant-Johnson Incident.

Grant's first inauguration eclipsed all previous ceremonies. The procession moved in eight divisions. The President-elect rode to the Capitol in an open carriage, accompanied by General Rawlins, the members of his late staff following. His relations with Johnson were known to be strained, and it was thought improper to drive them to the Capitol in the same vehicle. It was proosed to escort them in separate carriages, breast of each other, but the suggestion naturally angered Johnson, who absented himself from the entire ceremony. The oath was administered by Chief Justice Chase and the ball was held in the north wing of the treasury. The second Grant ball was given in Judiciary Square, in a temporary structure costing \$40,000. The day was the coldest inauguration on record. Hayes was inaugurated twice, although he served but one term. March 4 fell on Sunday, and "as a matter of precaution" he took the oath privately in the red parlor of the White House Saturday night in the presence of President Grant and several others. Again on Monday he took the oath publicly. Because the uncertainty of the preceding campaign remained almost up to the very day of his oath-taking there was no elaborate preparation for his induction into office. At 2:30 in the afternoon he served a sumptuous lunch in the family dining room of the White House. In the evening there was a torchlight procession and a reception to the new President in the Willard Hotel. The Garfield inaugural ball was held in the unfinished National Museum building, already outgrown and shortly to be replaced by a larger and grander

Cleveland in Four Parades.

Cleveland's first inaugural holds the record for attendance-175,000. On that occasion the precedent of holding the inaugural ball in the court of the pension office was set. All inaugural balls since that time have been held there, although Congress has agreed that Roosevelt's will be the last, The wettest inauguration was that of Harrison the younger. Nevertheless 30,000 men braved the elements and Pennsylvania avenue was a "heaving sea of shining um-brellas." The venerable ex-Vice President Hannibal Hamlin, in his ninetieth year, was present at the ceremonies. Mr. Cleveland was a conspicuous figure in four successive inaugural parades, the two which escorted him to his own induction into office, that of his rival, Harrison, and that of his suc-cessor, McKinley. A unique feature of the first McKinley parade was a mounted de-tachment of special aids composed of the sons of five ex-Presidents. At the second McKinley inaugural a glass case was placed about the President in his reviewing stand in front of the White House. In spite of assurances from the weather bureau that the day would be clear, Old Boreas proceeded to do his worst before the parade was fairly begun. JOHN ELFRETH WATKINS.

Jewelry as Millinery Trimming. From the Millinery Trade Review.

The jewelry ornaments to which attention was principally addressed in collections in the recent openings of millinery wares, are of rolled gold, enameled metals and French cut steel. Seen in buckles, bars, slides, brooches of varied devices, and other con-ventional conceits of their kind, studding with tiny rhinestone crystals enriches some of them. Jet, for the time, is seeming to be held in abeyance; while in connection, it can hardly be said, as from use on the new French models, that jewelry, as the finishing thought on headwear, is altogether in m) e for very many previous seasons. Further advices in regard to this subject may be yet in reserve .

A Special Inducement.

Miss Dashaway-"I don't care to go automobiling, thanks. It isn't exciting enough."

Aside from a few men so wonderfully constituted that they may be classed as sul generis, it is probable that no one who is in proper possession of his mental faculties has failed at some time or another to wish that he were a millionaire. When a man feels the rustling of unpaid gas, grocers' and rent bills in his pockets and knows that his immediate assets are

O, while at any moment a creditor may drop on him with a demand for immediate repayment of a \$5 loan, the thought of beng a millionaire is one that pleases; and many a man has taken desperate chances of losing his "job," such as it was, by gazing abstractedly into the air within full view of his indignant employer, while he portrayed to himself the paradise of sloth that would be his were he only rich beyond the dreams of even his avarice. Yet in reality the millionaire is tied to the wheel of work like all the rest of us.

took Mr. Smith into the full black and white glory of evening dress, Starvation and ejectment from his flat may not face him if he stops work, but he face a loss or a shrinkage of his millions, and no millionaire worthy of the name can bear to contemplate a shrinkage of his two or three millions any more than Mr. William Jones, shipping clerk, can bear to consider a reduction of his \$20 a week salary Of course, there are exceptions. There

are millionaires pro tem., who by inheri-tance or other lucky "strikes" sprout forth in a night and stand full-blown next morning in the millionaire garden, beautiful as roses. They are the kind to whom sudden leisure and wealth come as such marvels that nothing except complete idleness will as-suage their thirsty souls; forthwith they throw their business affairs trustfully into the hands of others, and hire men to dress, wash, feed and amuse them

Only Few Genuine Idlers.

Alas! Men who can take good care of millions are not only scarce, but smart; and there is always the chance that they will decide that they can take better care of the nillions by making them their own. Thus the career of the true idler, who really and conscientiously does nothing-nothing at all -is almost sure to be brief. Its duration is determined purely by the number of millions that need to be converted from his possesslon into that of more industrious if not better men. Even if the money lasted, the average

dler would have to cut his career as an idler short in sheer self-defense after a few years at most, for in the not utterly unwise design of the world it was arranged that idling makes a man ten times as tired as twenty times the same amount of work. There are some few folk who appear to be able to idle indefinitely without ill effects, but they are vegetables, and would be quite as

happy if they were tramps. There really are not many American mil-lionaire idlers; the true type is as rare as the American bison. Sometimes you may think that you have found a perfect specimen, but hardly do you study him closely before you find that he has some occupaion, avocation, fad or delusion that keeps him as busy and even worried as if he were trying to earn \$10 a week in the sweat of

When a genuine, absolutely pure specimen is found he can always be "spotted" by his melancholy, far-away appearance, compellingly like that of the unhappy adjutant bird. His bearing is essentially that of the men who have a blighted future lying be-

Not Much Fun in It.

Poor thing, he hasn't much fun in life. His exclusive circle is so small compared with the large and interesting though undignified affairs of our ruder world; his clubs are so majestic and pervaded with the grave-like quiet of a good asylum; his friends are so intensely well-bred; his valet is so terrifyingly like a trained nurse; his him only so much more pomp than fun that he is almost to be congratulated when, at last, the remorseless process of separating him from the money

as been finished. The writer once knew a real millionaire idler. He was a Smith, and through several generations before he graced the world a lot of other Smiths had enjoyed themselves immensely making much money. Then they died and left it to him, although he had never done anything to harm them. He rose to the occasion and became a genius at idling.

At 10 in the morning he yawned his way into wakefulness. By a quarter past he usually had mustered enough energy to reach out and push the ivory button to summon his "man." During the process of dressing he absorbed the news of the day in minute doses.
"I saw Mr. —— yesterday, sir," the valet would venture. "Yes, sir. He had on

a sack suit with four buttons, sir, that was quite a delicious color, yes, sir. "My soul, you don't tell me, James!" was the interested response of Millionaire Smith. "Yes, sir. And Mr. ----'s man tells me that they are going to have a new auto,

sir Violet body, thirty-horse, and guaran-teed to go faster than yours, sir. Yes, sir." "My soul, you don't tell me, James!"
"Yes, sir. And the bootmaker would like o know when he shall call on you, sir."
"My soul, you don't tell me, James!"

Yawning His Way.

At noon Smith, millionaire, arrayed with exquisite correctness, yawned his way forth into the avenue and strolled sadly along, bowing stonily to his acquaintances, until he reached the particular one of his half dozen clubs which he had selected as the goal after serious consideration.

A liveried servant emerged from the dusk of the corridor and helped him out of his overcoat. Then he walked into the cafe and said "Good morning" sepulchrally to the few fellow-members, who responded with equally sepulchral voices. He sank into a deep armchair and gazes in dignity at a newspaper for a few moments. Then he gazed out of the windows, and, seeing nothing there at that hour of the day ex-cept common humanity very busy, he turned with a heavy sigh and said to the company generally: "My soul, but it's dull in town this year!"

After a minute or so, during which the others pondered the remark, one more energetic than the rest replied: "Just the very thing I was going to say when you came in."
"Yes?" replied Mr. Smith with deep grat-

ification, "what will you have?"
At 2 o'clock he arose from his luncheon and strolled slowly back to his apartments, where his valet was waiting to dress him in the frock coat that is demanded of the man who would walk the avenue in the after-

noon in proper garb.

It took almost an hour for Mr. Smith to get dressed, but it was time well spent, for during its passage he learned from his use ful valet that Mrs. - 's Pommeranian had fallen ill suddenly and that it was feared that it was distemper; that Miss —'s en-gagement to Count — had been broken, and that the haberdasher had a new style in embroidered silk hoslery to show him.

A Roaring Life. "My soul, you don't tell me, James!" said

Mr. Smith, and walked abroad again, fresh and pretty as a picture, to show himself for awhile on the avenue, dive deep into the thrilling delights of speaking earnestly about the weather with spaniel-dog-accom-

panied ladies, and say: "Ah! How do do?" to handsome men like himself.

After awhile Mr. Smith strolled into a side street, where, amid a soft thrill of murmured conversation and rustling dresses, tall beauties were pouring tea and saying, "So glad!" as they touched finger tips while they looked over one's shoulder toward the next arrival. toward the next arrival. Then a hansom took up Mr. Smith for the next step of his roaring life as a mil-lionaire. He was whirled through the park, where he indulged in the frantic dissipa-

bout the ever-varying financial conditions Every year, as the income increases, the owner finds his nose a little nearer the He can't escape. If he were to try to spend the increase instead of investing it, he would find it an equally hard job. He could throw it away, no doubt; but there are not many men who really find amuse-

THE REMARKABLE DAY'S WORK OF

unging on a divan in a sixty-dollar silk

bath robe with a "high ball" as company, the fevered career of the idle millionaire

The Millionaire Dinner.

Draped in Inverness and correctly crown-

ed with crush hat, he went out to a solemn

dinner where a pretty girl opposite tried

vainly to rally his gloomy spirits. Gloom-

ily he ate his way through the dinner. Now

and then he consented to crack a few

gloomy jokes, which were received with

well-bred gloomy laughter. Then the party

went to a problem play that most of them didn't enjoy, but to which they went as a

matter of duty, because it was well known that the play would be the leading subject

At the supper party afterward Mr. Smith and hsi friends came nearer to having real

fun than had been his lot during any other

part of the day. The ladies were clever

and handsome, the supper was good, and Mr. Smith became almost gay.

t half-past one o'clock in the morning he dropped into a club for a nightcap, and 2

o'clock found him in bed, having completed

Sometimes he varied his day's routine by

spinning through the suburbs in his auto

car; now and then he rode to hounds a bit

once or twice during the season he made

up a coaching party; occasionally he even

gave little entertainments in his apart-ments. But the latter enterprise demanded

too much thought, and he evaded it as

pleasures of life-the kind that may be en-

joyed by quite common persons who are

willing to take their chances of a headache

next morning. But he really could not en

joy those things as much as the general world; for his millions didn't help him a bit

in getting drunk any differently from others or enjoying it more, and they did

serve to get his name into the papers on an

occasion that made him shudder ever after.

Thus this quiet Smith passed three years as a perfectly successful idler; then one

day he was warned that his man of affairs

was a scamp.

Poor Smith had inherited the money of

his Smith ancestors, but not their quickness

at figures. After a few days spent "down

tewn," during which time the noise and

tent, he was so muddled that he couldn't tell as much about his affairs as he had

He Has Fun at Last.

work to make it go around. He is in part-

nership in a small way with a broker down

town, and though he doesn't do much, he

feels the grave importance of his position

and is at the office ahead of everybody else

other day, "I'm having fun now, and that's

The typical millionaires whose names

come at once to all who think of idle men of wealth are not really idlers at all. Some

of them cannot even be classed as men of

Though they are not men who make the

investing and re-investing of their wealth

a business as the Vanderbilts and Goulds

do, they are kept busy enough watching

landers and the Astors have enough real

estate property on their hands in the city of New York to make a big village; and

though they are able to, and do, pay great salaries to clever managers, there are hun-

dreds of things in the management of real

estate that demand the personal action of the owner. Titles and mortgages cannot

pass without the signature of the princi-

The constant accumulation of income re-

quires a constant investment, and it is nat-

ural that the owner of the money should

man can't expect to invest money safely in New York without knowing a great deal

have something to say about it.

their capital. Such families as the Rhine

every day.
"My soul!" he said to the writer the

more than I ever had then."

leisure.

pals.

From Punch.

Smith is out of society now. He does not

away the source of it.

known when he started. Experts and law-

dirt got on his nerves to an appalling ex-

Now and then he indulged in the wilder

much as possible.

his hard day's work with perfect success.

of conversation during the coming week.

THE MILLIONAIRE IDEER

ment in throwing money away. Spending is Hard Work.

Spending it in charity, building museums or churches, sending out expeditions, building libraries, buying works of art, all demand-hard work. A man can't simply say to an architect, "Go ahead and build me so-and-so," or to a city. "I will give suchand-such a thing." The city wants to know a whole lot about it and have a whole lot of assurances. Buildings which are to stand as monuments to the donor naturally demand a great deal of his personal attention, unless he is willing to take the chances that a structure will arise that will make him ridiculous.

So the millionaire man of leisure may be found in his real estate or other offices at certain regular times as surely as if he were Mr. Jones' bookkeeper, who must be, or he may be there to earn his salary; or he may spend weeks and months pouring over architects' plans or other technical The mere work of taking even general

intelligent care of millions would be quite hard enough for most persons; but the majority of the well-known men of leisure have plenty of other concerns to keep them

Thus C. Oliver Iselin not only pays personal care to his beautiful estate, but he has developed his talent for yachting to such a degree that it has become an exact-ing vocation for him, and makes more demands on his time, brain and body than does the daily work of the average man. The man on whom has rested nearly the whole responsibility for keeping the America's cup on this side of the water, as it has rested on him for years, is having a strenuous time of it.

Farmers on a Large Scale.

Levi P. Morton, until recently, managed his great thousand-acre farm and the rest of the fine estate on the Hudson personally, and was up and out early and late. Some years ago he spent as much time and energy as any professional breeder in developing the breeds of Jersey cattle. H. McKay Twombly is another farmer on

huge scale, and by dint of sheer hard daily thought and work has made his name much better known as a breeder of draught and carriage horses than it was before as that of a man who married into the Vanderbilt family.
"Archie" Watt learned so much about

nautical matters, shipbuilding and marine engineering that he not only designed his own great steam yacht, but planned her engines, and is able to take her around the world without a captain to help him if he

Elbridge T. Gerry, too, is a millionaire of 'leisure" who has worked so hard over his pleasures that he is a trained and able sallor today, as good a navigator as most sea captains who command merchant ves-

vers were called in, and they relieved him These things cannot be learned in eas of the greater part of his worry by taking chairs or without hard mental and physical work. What J. Pierpont Morgan knows about the two vastly different subjects of art and collie dog breeding represents as much study and investigation as the or-dinary man would give to either of these promenade the avenue any more, for his capital was so small when his rescuers got matters if he intended to make them his through with it that he has to do a little life's work.

Sensible.

From Life. "Rather curious that all the songs in the

new musical comedy are duets." "I presume they prefer to divide the re-

The Things I Miss.

An easy thing, O Power divine,
To thank Thee for these gifts of Thine;
For summer's sunshine, winter's snow.
For hearts that kindle, thoughts that glow,
But when shall I attain to this—
To thank Thee for the things I miss?

For all young Fancy's early gleams
The dreamed-of joys that still are dreame,
Hopes unfulfilled and pleasures known
Through others' fortunes, not my own,
And blessings seen that are not given,
And ne'er fill be this side of Heaven.

Had I, too, shared the joys I see, Would there have been a Heaven for me? Could I have felt Thy presence near Had I possessed what I held dear? My deepest fortune, highest bliss, Have grown, perchance, from things I miss,

Sometimes there comes an hour of calm; Grief turns to blessings, pain to balm; A Power that works above my will Still leads me onward, upward still; And then my heart attains to this— To thack The for the things I make To thank Thee for the things I miss.

-THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON.

SO UNSELFISH!



"Oh, yes, I gave my husband a motor car on his birthday."
"But I thought he didn't like motor cars?"
"He doesn't. But I do!"